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cordance with those of the pure Egyptian race, as seen in the somewhat receding forehead, the gently arched nose, slightly retracted chin, and general delicacy of form and proportion of the facial bones. The hair was destroyed by the bituminizing process, which has been performed in such excess as to efface the expression of the soft parts, and to render it impossible to measure the facial angle, or the internal capacity of the cranium.

There are one hundred and thirty embalmed Egyptian heads in the Collection of the Academy, but none of them can be even proximately dated; whence the great interest that attaches to the present example.

Two Egyptian heads were then unwrapped in the presence of the members. They were both from Thebes, where they were procured by A. C. Harris, Esq. of Alexandria, sent by him to Mr. Gliddon, and placed by the latter gentleman in the collection of Dr. Morton.

One of these heads, was of a man of 80 years, of Pelasgic or Græco-Egyptian form, with remarkably fine proportions and expression, and very fine hair, which the embalming process had changed, as it always does, from a black to a dark brown color.

The second head was that of a female, which was unfortunately so broken as to leave nothing but the cranial portion, and a profusion of the long, fine, curling hair, which was one of the characteristics of the *autochthones* of the Nile.

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*December 24th.*

Dr. MORTON, President, in the Chair.

A letter was read from Dr. John Evans, dated St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 9th, 1850, acknowledging the receipt of his notice of election, as a Correspondent.

Also one from the New York State Library, dated Albany, Dec. 20th, 1850, acknowledging the reception of Part 1, Vol. 2, New Series, of the Journal.

Also one of the same import from the Smithsonian Institution, dated Washington, Dec. 3d, 1850.

Mr. Cassin read a paper intended for publication in the Proceedings, entitled "Notice of an American species of Duck, hitherto regarded as identical with the *Oidemia fusca*, Linn." Referred to Drs. Zant-zinger, Townsend, and Woodhouse.

Dr. Morton made some additional remarks on embalmed Egyptian heads.

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*December 31st.*

Dr. MORTON, President, in the Chair.

The committee to which was referred the following paper by Dr. Leidy, reported in favor of publication in the Proceedings.

*Description of new genera of Vermes.*

BY JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D.

1. *PELOSCOLEX*. n.g. Setæ in two rows, 6 to 10 in each fasciculus; podal hooks in two rows, in twos or threes, bifurcated at the free extremity; each annulation furnished with a circle of prominent tubercles, with numerous smaller ones. Upper lip hardly projecting. Girdle not prominent. Blood red.

1. *PELOSCOLEX VARIEGATUS*.—Body cylindrical, posteriorly obtuse, anteriorly sub-acute. Setæ simple, usually 10 in each fasciculus anterior to the girdle, absent in the posterior 22 annulations. Podal hooks anteriorly in threes, divergent, strong, sigmoid, bifurcated at the extremity; posteriorly in twos, one rudimentary. Each annulation furnished with a circlet of elevated, rounded tubercles, 1.800th in. in height, and numerous smaller ones, also arranged in transverse circles. Anterior, 3 or 4 annulations reddish; after these 25 are deep black, except the tenth or girdle, which is broad and brownish; posterior annulations red or brown. Upper lip so little projecting that the mouth appears almost terminal, furnished with short, stiff hairs. Whole number of annulations 50.

Length 4 lines; length of setæ, 1-133d in. to 1-80th in.; length of podal hooks 1-400th in. to 1-178th in.

*Habitation*.—Found in the spring of the year in the ferruginous mud at the bottom of springs impregnated with iron, near Philadelphia.

2. *CHAETOGASTER*, Baër:

Baër, *Nova acta nat. Curios.* 1827, p. 614; Ehrenberg, *Symb. Phys.*, 1831.

*Nais diaphina* and *Nais diastropa*. Gruithuisen. *Nov. act. nat. cur.* 1828, p. 407.

Body cylindrical, elongate; mouth inferior, large, triangular; anus terminal. Podal spines in transverse fasciculi, inferior, simple; the first pair of fasciculi close to the mouth; the second distant. Intestine straight, capacious. Eyes none. Blood white. Increasing by division. *Leidy*.

2. *CHAETOGASTER GULOSUS*.—Body whitish, translucent; posteriorly obtuse, ciliated with long hairs; mouth infero-terminal, large, triangular, simple; upper lip digitiform, ciliated. Œsophagus short, narrow; first stomach long, cylindrical, transparent; 2nd stomach large, oblong; intestine straight, capacious. Podal spines in pairs of fasciculi of 5 or 6 each, simple, divergent, curved backward near the free end, retractile; first pair just posterior to each side of the mouth inferiorly; second pair removed far back. Usually found in the state of division; commonly 2 to 4 subdivisions.

First subdivision 1-24th in.; furnished with 6 pairs of fasciculi of podal spines, the second pair one half of the length of the subdivision from the first or oral pair. Second subdivision 1-100th in.; third, 1-66th in.; fourth 1-100th in. Each of these latter furnished with 4 fasciculi of podal spines.

Whole length, 1 line; will contract to half a line; breadth, 1-140th in.; mouth, when open, 1-250th in.; length of podal spines, 1-133d in.

*Habitation and Remarks*.—Found abundantly with *Hydra fusca*, etc., in the water of marshes in the vicinity of Philadelphia. This worm is very active in its movements and very rapacious. Creeping upon bodies in the water, it rapidly elongates the anterior part of its body in various directions, and swallows great numbers of the smaller infusoria. In turn, it is much preyed upon by the

*Hydra fusca*. When the anterior part of the body is elongated in search of food, the mouth is much distended and terminal.

3. *RHYNCHOSCOLEX*, n. g.—Body cylindrical, soft, naked, transversely and finely striated, vibrillated, anteriorly elongated into a probosciform appendage. Mouth inferior; anus terminal. Intestine simple, straight. Eyes none.

3. *RHYNCHOSCOLEX SIMPLEX*—Yellowish white, opaque, anteriorly abruptly attenuated into a long, cylindrical clavate, probosciform appendage; anteriorly abruptly narrowed, obtusely truncate or rounded. Proboscis presenting longitudinal and numerous transverse marks. Mouth inferior, at the base of the latter appendage. Intestine straight and capacious.

Length, 2 to 3 lines; breadth, 1-6th of a line; proboscis 1-133d in. long, but may lengthen to 1-80th in.

*Habitation and Remarks*.—A small wriggling worm found among yellowish fragments of vegetable matters and confervæ at the bottom of clear brooks in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Under a very little pressure it undergoes rapid disintegration into globular masses: (cells of the structure distended by endosmosis?)

1. *EMEA*.\*—Body elongated, plano-convex, soft, proteiform, naked, covered with minute vibrillæ. Alimentary canal simple, tortuous, furnished with a gizzard containing a dental apparatus; mouth and anus terminal. Eyes two or three, on each side of the head.

1. *EMEA RUBRA*.—Elongated, compressed, contracting irregularly, broadest posteriorly, anteriorly obtuse, yellowish flesh colored. Head semi-oval, neck projecting laterally. Eyes, two or three black spots placed in a line behind one another on each side of the head and neck. Mouth simple, opening into a narrow pharynx; intestine cylindrical, narrowed posteriorly, furnished with a small, round, muscular stomach, containing a corneous dental apparatus at its entrance. Generative apparatus consisting of 2 very tortuous and capacious tubes, passing the whole length of the body on each side of the alimentary canal.

Length from 3 to 10 lines; breadth 1-5th to 1-3d of a line.

*Habitation and Remarks*.—Found in marshes in the vicinity of Philadelphia, creeping upon dead vegetable substances, or upon the ground. When touched or irritated, it secretes a large quantity of very tenacious mucous. Under slight pressure it will voluntarily evert more than one-half of the intestinal canal through the mouth, and upon removal of the pressure, after some minutes, will again withdraw it, and apparently without injury having been sustained, as the animal lives for days afterwards in its usual circumstances. The interior of the body, in the intervals of the viscera, is filled with discoidal corpuscles, as in Nais, etc. The interior of the intestine is every where furnished with nutritive villoid appendages.

2. *ANORTHA*.†—Body sub-compressed, soft, naked, vibrillated, inarticulate. Alimentary canal simple, straight, alternately contracted and dilated. Mouth and anus terminal, simple, indistinct. Eyes none.

2. *ANORTHA GRACILIS*.—White, opalescent, very contractile, moniliform from

\* *ἔμειω*, from the disposition the animal has to protrude or vomit forth the anterior part of the intestine.

† *ἀνόρθω*, from the erect position of the animal.

an alternation of contraction and dilatation, corresponding usually to ten segments, into which the animal may subdivide, but more or less disappearing in elongation of the body, becoming more apparent by wrinkling in shortening of the body; anteriorly semi-ovate, sub-acute; posteriorly elongated, cylindrical, obtusely rounded. Apparent segments panduriform, furnished each posteriorly with a clear globular nucleolated nucleus. Intestine variable in capacity, usually dilated in the anterior dilatation of each apparent segment, and much contracted in the intervals.

Length from 1.2 to 2 lines, shortening to 1 or 1.4 a line; breadth, when elongated, from 1.400th to 1.300th in.; when shortened from 1.300th in. to 1.2 of a line.

*Habitation and Remarks.*—Found in the same situation as the preceding, creeping planaria-like upon different substances, or most frequently holding a vertical position in the water, apparently without movement, but retaining their position by means of the actively moving vibrillæ, which are comparatively larger than in the preceding worms. They appear to feed upon vegetable particles brought to the mouth by means of the currents produced by vibrillæ. The intestine is usually empty, except at the dilated portions, where it is yellowish or greenish, from granular matters contained within. The whole structure of the animal is exceedingly simple, composed of nucleolated, granular corpuscles, those forming the exterior of the body being furnished with vibrillæ. Under slight pressure, these corpuscles undergo separation from one another, and become globular by endosmosis; in this state they measure from the 1.700th in. to the 1.2800th in. The nucleoli are globular, shining, and measure the 1.900th in. in diameter. The exterior vibrillated corpuscles, after separation from the body, often move about for some seconds. The vibrillæ measures about 1.3500th in. long. Each segment of the animal's body, at its posterior part, contains a globular, transparent nucleus, measuring the 1.2333d in. in diameter, with a globular, refractile nucleolus the 1.7000th in. in diameter. This latter body, with the form of the apparent segments, makes the animal resemble a row of gregarinæ attached together.

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The Committee on the following paper by Mr. Cassin, read Dec. 24th, 1850, reported in favor of publication in the Proceedings.

*Notice of an American species of Duck, hitherto regarded as identical with the*  
*Oidemia fusca, (Linn.)*

By JOHN CASSIN.

*Oidemia velvetina*, nobis. Audubon, Birds of Am. pl. 247.

*Form.*—♂ Generally similar to that of *O. fusca*, but is rather larger, bill longer and more slender, with the protuberance at the base of the upper mandible more prominent and more extended. Space between the nostril and the edge of the upper mandible much narrower in the present species.

Upon the protuberance at the base of the bill in this species, the velvet like plumage of the front terminates in a well defined point, as represented in the figure of the female in Aud., pl. 247, while in *O. fusca* this termination is abruptly sub-rounded, as in both figures in Selby, Ill. pl. 67, though I have never seen a specimen in which this rounded character is so distinctly marked as there represented.

*Color*.—♂ Entirely black, except a spot under the eye and the exposed portion of the secondaries, which are white. The white spot under the eye is larger in the species now described.

*Hab*.—Atlantic coast of North America.

*Obs*.—The two species here alluded to are easily distinguished from each other, when examined together, and both may possibly be found in America and Europe. The pointed extension of the velvety plumage upon the upper mandible is the most ready character by which the species now described may be known. It appears to be the bird figured by both Wilson and Audubon as the *Anas fusca*, Linn.

Specimens of both species are in the collection of this Society; the specimen which led to their examination was shot at Egg Harbor, N. J., and presented recently by our fellow member, E. J. Lewis, M. D.

The Annual Report of the Treasurer was read and referred to the Auditors.

The Report of the Librarian was read, as follows :—

#### REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

For the year 1850.

The additions to the Library, of all descriptions, during the present year amount to 2965, this number being more than double that of 1849, and far exceeding the ratio of any previous year since 1834. The subjoined table has been prepared in the ordinary form, presenting the number of volumes, pamphlets, and works in parts or numbers, in each subject.

Subject.	Number of Volumes.	Periodicals in parts, numbers &c. &c.	Pamphlets.	Subject.	Number of Volumes.	Periodicals in parts, numbers &c. &c.	Pamphlets.
General Natural History, . . . . .	151	40	36	Brought over, . . . . .	744	244	395
Mammalogy, . . . . .	12	1	14	Physical Sci. and Chemistry, . . . . .	10	1	10
Ornithology, . . . . .	78	35	27	Medicine, . . . . .	3		15
Entomology and Crustacea, . . . . .	191	23	56	Trans. and Proceed. of Soc., . . . . .			
Ichthyology and Herpetology, . . . . .	9	4	19	Journals, Annals, &c., &c., . . . . .	622	334	8
Conchology and Helminthology, . . . . .	48	56	52	Voyages and Travels, . . . . .	147	136	7
Geology and Mineralogy, . . . . .	105	21	57	Geography, . . . . .	26		2
Botany, . . . . .	9	9	7	Dictionaries of Arts and Sci. . . . .	110		
Anatomy and Physiology, . . . . .	141	55	127	Bibliography, . . . . .	23		17
	744	244	395	Miscellaneous, . . . . .	34		77
					1719	715	531

Of the whole number, 2965, there have been contributed by authors 74; by editors 18; by members, correspondents, and others 109; by societies and corporations 113; by Dr. Wilson 2493; by Mr. Edward Wilson, of Wales, 153; by the U. S. Treasury Department 5 (charts.)

The extensive contributions of Dr. Wilson to the Library, including those of the present and previous years, are now the property of the Society, on the sole condition that they are not to be loaned from the Hall. The propriety of this restriction is unhesitatingly acknowledged by all connected with the institu-

tion. It is also in entire accordance with the views of the earlier members of the Society, among them Mr. Maclure, who was decidedly in favor of "making the Library a Reading Room, with all possible facilities for those persons who wish to consult the books." I quote from the excellent report of the Library Committee presented in 1836. These facilities are now certainly all that can be desired, and we may even hope that the restriction will be extended by an act of the Society, to *all the books* contained in the Library, no exceptions being made as at present.

Among the many valuable additions this year, may be mentioned the following:—D'Orbigny's *Palæontologie Française*, nearly complete, from Dr. Morton; Blainville's *Ostéographie* as far as published; Demidoff's *Voyage dans la Russie Meridionale*; Paxton's *Magazine of Botany*, Vols. 1 to 17; *Memoirs of the Royal Society of Lille*, 26 vols.; *Commentationes Soc. Reg. Sci. Gottingensis*, 32 vols.; *Comptes Rendus*, vols. 1 to 23, (completing the series in the Library;) *Annales des Sciences Nat.*, 3d series, 20 vols.; *Miscellanea curiosa*, *Ephemerides*, *Acta Physico-medica*, and *Nova Acta Acad. Cæsar, Leopold-Carolinæ Nat. Curiosorum*, about 80 vols.; *Commercium Litterarium*, 15 vols.; *Transactions of several Berlin Societies*, 39 vols.; *Annales Acad. Rheno-Trajectinæ*, 25 vols.; *Memoires, Annales, Nouv. Annales, et Archives du Museum d'Hist. Nat. de Paris*, 21 vols. (completing the Academy's series;) *Commentarii de Rebus*, 44 vols.; *Dictionnaire des Sci. Nat.* 75 vols.; *Trans. of Royal Irish Academy*, vols. 1 to 13; of the *Royal Asiatic Society*, vols. 1 to 10; *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, vols. 1 to 19; *Brewster's Edinburgh Journal of Science*, and *Brande's do.* 32 vols.; *Dict. classique d'Hist. nat.* 17 vols.; *Shaw's General Zoology*, 14 vols.; for all of which we are indebted to the untiring liberality of Dr. Wilson.

Mr. Edward Wilson, of Pembrokeshire, Wales, the brother of our esteemed fellow-member, has been a large contributor to the Library during the present year. He has also been instrumental in creating an interest in the Library with other friends of our institution abroad, and among them a number of naturalists and men of science, from whom we have already derived numerous highly acceptable contributions.

Through exchanges with Societies, we continue to receive considerable accessions to the Journal department. To the "*Ecole des Mines*," of Paris, we are particularly indebted this year, for eighteen volumes of the *Journal* and *Annales des Mines*. Our series of that valuable periodical is now complete, with the exception of three or four volumes. The exchange list, however, is not yet as desirable as we hope it will be, when our relations with foreign scientific bodies are more extended, and placed upon a better and more permanent footing than at present.

The extraordinary rapidity with which the Library of our favored institution has advanced of late years, has astonished and gratified all connected with it. In the last annual report it was stated that, in consequence of its great increase, it had become necessary to extend the accommodations for books into the adjoining room, and that arrangements were then being made for that purpose. The alterations were soon afterwards completed, and the apartment has been fitted up in a tasteful and commodious manner. The cases on the floor contain the various transactions, Journals, and similar works, and those on the gallery are entirely occupied with the *Dictionaries of Arts and Sciences*, and the valuable collection of works on *Antiquities and the Fine Arts*.

The Library has increased from about 7000 volumes in 1836, to upwards of 12,000 volumes in 1850, a period of about fourteen years, nearly all of which have been the gratuitous contributions of individuals or societies, very few having been obtained by purchase, or through public sources. The annexed statement shows the number of volumes in each department, ascertained by actual enumeration within the last few days.

Natural Sciences, . . . . .	3213 vols.
Anatomy and Physiology, . . . . .	286 "
Voyages and Travels, . . . . .	766 "
History and Geography, . . . . .	501 "
Trans. of Soc., Journals, Memoirs &c., . . . . .	1944 "
Dictionaries of Arts and Sciences, . . . . .	530 "
Maps in volumes, . . . . .	22 "
Chemistry and Physical Science, . . . . .	307 "
Historical documents of all descriptions, . . . . .	1857 "
Antiquities and the Fine Arts, . . . . .	428 "
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	1354 "
In the Hall, but not yet presented, . . . . .	350 "
Works in parts or numbers not yet completed, and pamphlets, when bound, forming about	500 "
Total,	12,057

Respectfully submitted by

WM. S. ZANTZINGER,  
*Librarian.*

*Hall of the Academy, Dec. 31, 1850.*

The following report was read by Dr. Leidy, Chairman of the Curators :—

#### REPORT OF THE CURATORS

*For 1850.*

The museum of the Academy has continued to increase during the year just closing with the vigor which characterized it the preceding two years. Several of the departments have received very large accessions ; others, which from their comparative state of completeness preclude any extensive contributions, have received donations of value and rarity ; and all have had important additions.

The arrangement of the Cabinet of the Academy devolves upon a few members, who being able to devote but a portion of their time to the purpose, from the extent of the collection it must be necessarily slow. One of our most important aids in this respect we lost last summer : I allude to our much lamented fellow-member and Vice-President, Dr. R. E. Griffith, who was steadily engaged, during his moments of leisure, in arranging the conchological collection, to which he had so extensively and liberally contributed.

The Academy has also been unfortunate this year in the loss of another of its important members, Dr. Gambel, one of our best and most enterprising ornithologists, who, when at home, frequently lent his valuable assistance in arranging the ornithological collection.



All objects of the museum of a destructible character are in a good state of preservation, and appear to be well protected from the attacks of *Dermestes* and *Ptinus* by the vapor of ether, which has been lately introduced into use for this purpose by Dr. Wilson.

The increase in the cabinet during this year, will be briefly noticed under the head of each respective department.

*Mammalia*.—In this class the Academy has been greatly enriched by the addition of the collection of Dr. J. K. Townsend, made by himself in the Rocky Mountains and Oregon, consisting of 37 species, 56 specimens, in skin, in a good state of preservation. These were liberally presented to the Society by Dr. Townsend. Most of them are the specimens from which the species were originally described, and many of them are exceedingly rare in natural history collections, and a few are unique.\* Among them are two specimens of the gigantic wolf of America, *Lupus gigas*, lately described by Dr. Townsend in the *Journal of the Academy*.

We have also received skins of twenty species of mammalia,† of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia, from W. E. Strickland, Esq., of England, through Dr. Wilson.

Another addition of great value was made by Dr. T. B. Wilson, consisting of one hundred specimens from the collection of the Prince of Canino, C. L. Bonaparte, being the originals of those species figured and described in the *Fauna Italica*.

We are also indebted to Capt. W. McMichael for 7 species, 8 specimens, of animals from Van Dieman's Land.

Besides the above there were presented to the Society ten species from various sources.

*Aves*.—We have received during the year 71 bird skins, of which 51 are from Van Dieman's Land, presented by Capt. W. McMichael; 10 from China, presented by Capt. John Land; the remainder from various localities, presented by Dr. E. J. Lewis, and others.

The valuable Des Murs collection of Bird's eggs, containing 1281 species, mentioned in the last report of the Curators as a deposit, has since been presented to the Academy by Dr. Wilson.

To Mr. Samuel Ashmead we are also indebted for the donation of 38 species, 48 specimens of American bird's eggs.

There were also presented by various individuals, principally members of the Society, 15 species of nests, and 23 of eggs, from different localities.

*Reptilia*.—Of reptiles there have been received 65 species, 80 specimens, besides numerous American duplicates, principally from Dr. McCartee, of Ningpo, China; Capt. John Land; Mr. Sandwith Drinker, of Hong Kong, China; and Mr. Ashmead.

*Pisces*.—In ichthyology the cabinet has received, rather unexpectedly, a large and very valuable collection, presented by Dr. T. B. Wilson, consisting of 767 bottles containing fishes in alcohol, and 177 dried specimens of the latter, formerly belonging to Prince C. L. Bonaparte, and being the originals of the descriptions and illustrations of the *Fauna Italica*.

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\* For list, see Proceedings for January and February, 1850, p. 13.

† *Ib.* March and April, 1850, p. 37.

From other persons we have received eleven species of fishes, principally American.

*Mollusca*.—In this department there have been presented 107 species of shells, from various localities, principally by Mr. Ed. Verreaux, of Paris, Dr. McCartee, of China, and Messrs. E. T. and Chas. W. Wilson.

*Insecta*.—A fine collection of Brazilian insects, consisting of 484 species, 981 specimens, has been added to our cabinet through the liberality of Henry Bond Dewey, Esq., of Para, Brazil, through Dr. Henry Bond, of this city.

To Dr. McCartee, also, we are indebted for the gift of 120 species, 216 specimens, of Chinese insects. Other collections have also been received, but without definite number, in exchange or by donation, principally from Drs. Heerman, Townsend and Watson.

The collection of insects of the Academy is arranged in boxes in the form of large quarto volumes, with glass on the two sides, so as to permit the objects to be viewed from above and below without disturbance. The Lepidoptera now arranged amount to 979 species, 1632 specimens.

*Crustacea, Myriapoda and Arachnida*.—A large collection of Crustacea has been presented to the Academy by Dr. Wilson, consisting of 381 species, 749 specimens, from all parts of the world.

There have been received, also, nine species from different persons.

Ten Spiders and three Myriapods were presented by Dr. McCartee, of Ningpo.

*Echinodermata*.—Of Echini and star fishes, we have received 21 species, 41 specimens, chiefly from Mr. Edward Wilson, and Messrs. Harwick and Argent, of London.

*Comparative Anatomy*.—In this department, the additions have been unusually large and valuable, as follows: 1st. A large series of articulated skeletons of birds, 165 species; 52 sterna, 10 crania, and 3 other anatomical species of birds, purchased in Paris by Mr. Edward Wilson, and presented by Dr. Wilson;\* 2d. 53 sterna of birds, presented by M. De la Berge; 3d. 16 skeletons of birds, presented by Mr. Goadby, of London; 4th. 5 skeletons, 3 crania and 3 sterna, of birds, from Messrs. Verreaux and Lambert, and Dr. Blanding; 5th. 2 skeletons and 3 crania of mammals, presented by Drs. Blanding and Johnson, and Mr. Shafhirt; 6th. A deposit of 26 human and other mammalian crania, from Dr. Morton.

*Botany*.—The herbarium has been increased by the addition of 43 species of Fungi, 46 Musci and Hepatici, 29 Lichenes and 13 Phanærogamia from South Carolina, presented by H. W. Ravenel; a collection of plants from Madeira and the adjoining islands, presented by Purser Henry Etting, U. S. N., through Dr. Hays; seeds of 150 indigenous plants of New South Wales, presented by the Royal Society of Van Dieman's Land; and 7 other botanical specimens, presented by Mr. Kilvington, Capt. McMichael, Dr. B. H. Coates, and others.

*Paleontology*.—Our Cabinet of organic remains has been much enriched by a collection of 88 specimens of bones of different species of Dinornis and Palapteryx obtained in New Zealand by Walter Mantell, Esq., of London, and presented to the Society by Dr. Wilson. Among these relics may be mentioned one of interest, being a complete foot of Dinornis giganteus.

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\* Proc. Jan. and Feb., 1850, p. 13.

Another collection of great interest, presented to the Academy by Dr. Joel Y. Schelly, of Hereford, Berks county, Pennsylvania, consists of 58 fragments of enaliosaurian bones in a matrix of hard conglomerate, probably belonging to the newer red sandstone formation, found in upper Milford, Lehigh Co., Pa.

We have also received 255 species, over 300 specimens, of fossil shells of different formations, of France, from Mr. Ed. Verreaux, of Paris, through Dr. Wilson.

Besides the foregoing, a number of other fossils were presented, chiefly by Mr. Joseph Culbertson, of Carlisle, Mr. Ogden, of New Jersey, Mr. Moss and Dr. Budd.

*Mineralogy.*—137 specimens of minerals have been presented, among which may be particularly mentioned a fine series of specimens of native gold from California, presented by Dr. Heerman, and some fine specimens of gold ores from Georgia and Virginia, and cinnabar from California, presented by Dr. J. H. B. McClellan. The others were presented by Mr. Moss Hough, of Somerville, N. Y., and others.

Two fine deposits of minerals consist of a specimen of Fluor Spar weighing 23 lbs., from Jefferson county, N. Y., from Mr. Vaux, and a beautiful specimen of native Silver, of Peru, from Dr. Elwyn.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

JOSEPH LEIDY,  
*Chairman of Curators.*

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The Society then proceeded to an election for officers for the ensuing year, when the following were chosen:—

<i>President,</i>	SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON, M. D.
<i>Vice Presidents,</i>	J. Price Wetherill, Robert Bridges, M. D.
<i>Corresponding Secretary,</i>	John Cassin.
<i>Recording Secretary,</i>	Samuel Powel.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	George W. Carpenter.
<i>Librarian,</i>	Wm. S. Zantzinger, M. D.
<i>Curators,</i>	Joseph Leidy, M. D., Wm. S. Vaux, Samuel Ashmead, John Cassin.
<i>Auditors,</i>	Wm. S. Vaux, Robert Pearsall, Samuel Ashmead.
<i>Publication Committee,</i>	Wm. S. Vaux, S. G. Morton,, Thomas B. Wilson, Robert Bridges, Samuel Powel.